

MASON'S

OK SAUCE

The Cold Meat Speciality

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR

WISEMAN'S

Orchestra

12.45, 4.30 and 7.30

100

No. 18,940

號十四百九千八萬一第

日七初月正年未己

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1919.

五拜禮

號七月二年八國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 47½ lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [60]

CAPE WHITE WINES.

DRAKENSTEIN
and
JAGGER CUP

Shipped by

J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.,

CAPE TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Telephone No. 75.

[13]

CARTRIDGES
ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of **SPORTING CARTRIDGES**, principally loaded with **E. C. Powder.**

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-B, Beaconsfield Arcade. [77]

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1212. [78]

PEAK TEAM WAGON COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 9.30 " " 10 "
9.30 " to 10.00 " " 15 "
10.30 " to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.30 p.m. " 30 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 "
1.15 " to 2.15 " " 10 "
2.30 " to 4.00 " " Every 30 "
4.30 " to 6.00 " " " 15 "
6.00 " to 6.30 " " " 10 "
6.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m. 10.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m. " 10 "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " 15 "
2.00 " to 6.30 " " " 10 "
6.30 " to 7.00 " " " 10 "
7.00 " to 8.00 " " " 10 "
8.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m. 10.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment thereof has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compendious Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [79]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, November 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express a.m.	No. 12 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express a.m.	No. 14 Local a.m.	No. 15 Through Express a.m.	No. 16 Local a.m.	No. 17 Through Express a.m.	No. 18 Local a.m.	No. 19 Through Express a.m.	No. 20 Local a.m.
CANTON (at the Yard)	dep.	7:50		8:35		9:20		10:05		10:50		11:35		12:20		1:05		1:50		2:35
SEASIDE	dep.	8:00		8:45		9:30		10:15		11:00		11:45		12:30		1:15		2:00		2:45
Shum On	arr.	10:55		2:00		2:45		3:30		4:15		5:00		5:45		6:30		7:15		8:00
Shum On	dep.	10:50	2:05	4:20	3:15	5:30	4:25	6:40	5:35	7:50	6:45	9:00	7:55	10:10	9:05	11:20	10:15	12:30	11:25	1:40
Panling	dep.	—	2:15	—	2:50	—	3:25	—	4:00	—	4:35	—	5:10	—	5:45	—	6:20	—	6:55	—
Tai Po Market	dep.	—	2:30	—	3:05	—	3:40	—	4:15	—	4:50	—	5:25	—	6:00	—	6:35	—	7:10	—
Tai Po	dep.	—	2:35	—	3:10	—	3:45	—	4:20	—	4:55	—	5:30	—	6:05	—	6:40	—	7:15	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	2:40	—	3:15	—	3:50	—	4:25	—	5:00	—	5:35	—	6:10	—	6:45	—	7:20	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	2:45	—	3:20	—	3:55	—	4:30	—	5:05	—	5:40	—	6:15	—	6:50	—	7:25	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	2:50	—	3:25	—	4:00	—	4:35	—	5:10	—	5:45	—	6:20	—	6:55	—	7:30	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	2:55	—	3:30	—	4:05	—	4:40	—	5:15	—	5:50	—	6:25	—	7:00	—	7:35	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	3:00	—	3:35	—	4:10	—	4:45	—	5:20	—	5:55	—	6:30	—	7:05	—	7:40	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	3:05	—	3:40	—	4:15	—	4:50	—	5:25	—	6:00	—	6:35	—	7:10	—	7:45	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	3:10	—	3:45	—	4:20	—	4:55	—	5:30	—	6:05	—	6:40	—	7:15	—	7:50	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	3:15	—	3:50	—	4:25	—	5:00	—	5:35	—	6:10	—	6:45	—	7:20	—	7:55	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	3:20	—	3:55	—	4:30	—	5:05	—	5:40	—	6:15	—	6:50	—	7:25	—	8:00	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	3:25	—	4:00	—	4:35	—	5:10	—	5:45	—	6:20	—	6:55	—	7:30	—	8:05	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	3:30	—	4:05	—	4:40	—	5:15	—	5:50	—	6:25	—	7:00	—	7:35	—	8:10	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	3:35	—	4:10	—	4:45	—	5:20	—	5:55	—	6:30	—	7:05	—	7:40	—	8:15	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	3:40	—	4:15	—	4:50	—	5:25	—	6:00	—	6:35	—	7:10	—	7:45	—	8:20	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	3:45	—	4:20	—	4:55	—	5:30	—	6:05	—	6:40	—	7:15	—	7:50	—	8:25	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	3:50	—	4:25	—	5:00	—	5:35	—	6:10	—	6:45	—	7:20	—	7:55	—	8:30	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	3:55	—	4:30	—	5:05	—	5:40	—	6:15	—	6:50	—	7:25	—	8:00	—	8:35	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	4:00	—	4:35	—	5:10	—	5:45	—	6:20	—	6:55	—	7:30	—	8:05	—	8:40	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	4:05	—	4:40	—	5:15	—	5:50	—	6:25	—	7:00	—	7:35	—	8:10	—	8:45	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	4:10	—	4:45	—	5:20	—	5:55	—	6:30	—	7:05	—	7:40	—	8:15	—	8:50	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	4:15	—	4:50	—	5:25	—	6:00	—	6:35	—	7:10	—	7:45	—	8:20	—	8:55	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	4:20	—	4:55	—	5:30	—	6:05	—	6:40	—	7:15	—	7:50	—	8:25	—	9:00	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	4:25	—	5:00	—	5:35	—	6:10	—	6:45	—	7:20	—	7:55	—	8:30	—	9:05	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	4:30	—	5:05	—	5:40	—	6:15	—	6:50	—	7:25	—	8:00	—	8:35	—	9:10	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	4:35	—	5:10	—	5:45	—	6:20	—	6:55	—	7:30	—	8:05	—	8:40	—	9:15	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	4:40	—	5:15	—	5:50	—	6:25	—	7:00	—	7:35	—	8:10	—	8:45	—	9:20	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	4:45	—	5:20	—	5:55	—	6:30	—	7:05	—	7:40	—	8:15	—	8:50	—	9:25	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	4:50	—	5:25	—	6:00	—	6:35	—	7:10	—	7:45	—	8:20	—	8:55	—	9:30	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	4:55	—	5:30	—	6:05	—	6:40	—	7:15	—	7:50	—	8:25	—	9:00	—	9:35	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	5:00	—	5:35	—	6:10	—	6:45	—	7:20	—	7:55	—	8:30	—	9:05	—	9:40	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	5:05	—	5:40	—	6:15	—	6:50	—	7:25	—	8:00	—	8:35	—	9:10	—	9:45	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	5:10	—	5:45	—	6:20	—	6:55	—	7:30	—	8:05	—	8:40	—	9:15	—	9:50	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	5:15	—	5:50	—	6:25	—	7:00	—	7:35	—	8:10	—	8:45	—	9:20	—	9:55	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	5:20	—	5:55	—	6:30	—	7:05	—	7:40	—	8:15	—	8:50	—	9:25	—	10:00	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	5:25	—	6:00	—	6:35	—	7:10	—	7:45	—	8:20	—	8:55	—	9:30	—	10:05	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	5:30	—	6:05	—	6:40	—	7:15	—	7:50	—	8:25	—	9:00	—	9:35	—	10:10	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	5:35	—	6:10	—	6:45	—	7:20	—	7:55	—	8:30	—	9:05	—	9:40	—	10:15	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	5:40	—	6:15	—	6:50	—	7:25	—	8:00	—	8:35	—	9:10	—	9:45	—	10:20	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	5:45	—	6:20	—	6:55	—	7:30	—	8:05	—	8:40	—	9:15	—	9:50	—	10:25	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	5:50	—	6:25	—	7:00	—	7:35	—	8:10	—	8:45	—	9:20	—	9:55	—	10:30	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	5:55	—	6:30	—	7:05	—	7:40	—	8:15	—	8:50	—	9:25	—	10:00	—	10:35	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	6:00	—	6:35	—	7:10	—	7:45	—	8:20	—	8:55	—	9:30	—	10:05	—	10:40	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	6:05	—	6:40	—	7:15	—	7:50	—	8:25	—	9:00	—	9:35	—	10:10	—	10:45	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	6:10	—	6:45	—	7:20	—	7:55	—	8:30	—	9:05	—	9:40	—	10:15	—	10:50	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	6:15	—	6:50	—	7:25	—	8:00	—	8:35	—	9:10	—	9:45	—	10:20	—	10:55	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	6:20	—	6:55	—	7:30	—	8:05	—	8:40	—	9:15	—	9:50	—	10:25	—	11:00	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	6:25	—	7:00	—	7:35	—	8:10	—	8:45	—	9:20	—	9:55	—	10:30	—	11:05	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	6:30	—	7:05	—	7:40	—	8:15	—	8:50	—	9:25	—	10:00	—	10:35	—	11:10	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	6:35	—	7:10	—	7:45	—	8:20	—	8:55	—	9:30	—	10:05	—	10:40	—	11:15	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	6:40	—	7:15	—	7:50	—	8:25	—	9:00	—	9:35	—	10:10	—	10:45	—	11:20	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	6:45	—	7:20	—	7:55	—	8:30	—	9:05	—	9:40	—	10:15	—	10:50	—	11:25	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	6:50	—	7:25	—	8:00	—	8:35	—	9:10	—	9:45	—	10:20	—	10:55	—	11:30	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	6:55	—	7:30	—	8:05	—	8:40	—	9:15	—	9:50	—	10:25	—	11:00	—	11:35	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	7:00	—	7:35	—	8:10	—	8:45	—	9:20	—	9:55	—	10:30	—	11:05	—	11:40	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	7:05	—	7:40	—	8:15	—	8:50	—	9:25	—	10:00	—	10:35	—	11:10	—	11:45	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	7:10	—	7:45	—	8:20	—	8:55	—	9:30	—	10:05	—	10:40	—	11:15	—	11:50	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	7:15	—	7:50	—	8:25	—	9:00	—	9:35	—	10:10	—	10:45	—	11:20	—	11:55	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	7:20	—	7:55	—	8:30	—	9:05	—	9:40	—	10:15	—	10:50	—	11:25	—	12:00	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	7:25	—	8:00	—	8:35	—	9:10	—	9:45	—	10:20	—	10:55	—	11:30	—	12:05	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	7:30	—	8:05	—	8:40	—	9:15	—	9:50	—	10:25	—	11:00	—	11:35	—	12:10	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	7:35	—	8:10	—	8:45	—	9:20	—	9:55	—	10:30	—	11:05	—	11:40	—	12:15	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	7:40	—	8:15	—	8:50	—	9:25	—	10:00	—	10:35	—	11:10	—	11:45	—	12:20	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	7:45	—	8:20	—	8:55	—	9:30	—	10:05	—	10:40	—	11:15	—	11:50	—	12:25	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	7:50	—	8:25	—	9:00	—	9:35	—	10:10	—	10:45	—	11:20	—	11:55	—	12:30	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	7:55	—	8:30	—	9:05	—	9:40	—	10:15	—	10:50	—	11:25	—	12:00	—	12:35	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	8:00	—	8:35	—	9:10	—	9:45	—	10:20	—	10:55	—	11:30	—	12:05	—	12:40	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	8:05	—	8:40	—	9:15	—	9:50	—	10:25	—	11:00	—	11:35	—	12:10	—	12:45	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	8:10	—	8:45	—	9:20	—	9:55	—	10:30	—	11:05	—	11:40	—	12:15	—	12:50	—
Yung Shing	dep.	—	8:15	—	8:50	—	9:25	—	10:00	—	10:35									

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THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, February 8th, at 9.15 p.m.

THE TWO GREAT ARTISTES

SYKORA

Cellist

SKLAREVSKI

Pianist

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking now open at Moutrie's.

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Management: J. GENIN.

THEATRE ROYAL.

SPECIAL MATINEE CONCERT
on WEDNESDAY, February 12th, at 5 p.m.

BY THE TWO GREAT ARTISTES

SYKORA

Cellist

SKLAREVSKI

Pianist

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Children Half Price.

Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.

Management: J. GENIN.

Tel. No.
1743.

CORONET

Tel. No.
1743.

February 7th, 8th and 9th, 1919.

BESSIE LOVE

"SISTER OF SIX,"

in which are also to be found the two clever children who played the parts of Jack and the Princess in "Jack and the Beanstalk."

A GAME OLD KNIGHT.

BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 86.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

KING'S MESSAGE TO THE FIGHTING FORCES.

SUPREME HOUR OF VICTORY.

The following messages were sent by the King to the Navy, Army, and Air Force on November 11th, Armistice Day:

THE NAVY.
To the Right Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, K.C.B., M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty.

Now that the last and most formidable of our enemies has acknowledged the triumph of the Allied arms on behalf of Right and Justice, I wish to express my praise and thankfulness to the officers, men, and women of the Royal Navy and Marines, with their comrades of the Fleet Auxiliaries and Mercantile Marine, who for more than four years have kept open the seas, protected our shores, and given us safety.

Ever since that fateful Fourth of August, 1914, I have remained steadfast in my confidence that, whether fortune frowned or smiled, the Royal Navy would once more prove the sure shield of the British Empire in the hour of trial.

Never in its history has the Royal Navy, with God's help, done greater things for us, nor better sustained its old glorious traditions and the chivalry of the sea.

With full and grateful hearts the peoples of the British Empire salute the White, the Red, and the Blue Ensigns, and those who have given their lives for the flag.

I am proud to have served in the Navy. I am proud still to be its head on this memorable day.

(Signed) GEORGE R.I.
THE ARMY'S ADMIRAL.
To the Right Hon. the Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Secretary of State for War.

I desire to express at once through you to all ranks of the Army of the British Empire, Home, Dominion, Colonial, and Indian Troops, my heartfelt pride and gratitude at the brilliant success which has crowned more than four years of effort and endurance.

Germany, our most formidable enemy, who planned the war to gain the supremacy of the world, full of pride in her armed strength and of contempt for the small British Army of that day, has now been forced to acknowledge defeat.

I rejoice that in this achievement the British Forces, now grown from small beginnings to the fine Army of our history, have been so gallant and distinguished a part.

Soldiers of the British Empire! In France and Belgium the prowess of your arms, as great in retreat as in victory, has won the admiration alike of friend and foe, and has now, by a happy historic fate, enabled you to conclude the campaign by capturing Mons, where your predecessors of 1914 shed the first British blood.

Between that date and this you have traversed a long and weary road; in defeat has more than once stared you in the face; your ranks have been thinned again and again by wounds, sickness, and death; but your faith has never faltered, your courage has never failed, your hearts have never known defeat.

With your Allied comrades you have won the day.

Others of you have fought in more distant fields: in the mountains and plains of Italy; in the rugged Balkan ranges; under the burning sun of Palestine, Mesopotamia and Africa; amid the snows of Russia and Siberia; and by the shores of the Dardanelles.

Men of the British race who have shared these successes felt in their veins the call of the blood and joined eagerly with the Mother Country in the fight against tyranny and wrong.

Equally those of the ancient historic peoples of India and Africa, who have learned to trust the flag of England, hastened to discharge their debt of loyalty to the Crown.

I desire to thank every officer, soldier, and woman of our Army for services nobly rendered, for sacrifices cheerfully given, and I pray that God, Who has been pleased to grant a victorious end to this great crusade for Justice and Right, will prosper and bless our efforts in the immediate future to secure for generations to come the hard-won blessings of Freedom and Peace.

(Signed) GEORGE R.I.
ROYAL AIR FORCE.
To the Right Hon. Lord Weir, Secretary of State and President of the Air Council.

In this supreme hour of victory I send greetings and heartfelt congratulations to all ranks of the Royal Air Force. Our aircraft have been ever in the forefront of the battle; pilots and observers have consistently maintained the offensive throughout the ever-changing fortunes of the day, and in the war zones our gallant dead have lain always beyond the enemies' lines or far out to sea.

Our far-flung squadrons have flown over Home waters and foreign seas, the Western and Italian battle lines, Rhineland, the mountains of Macedonia, Galipoli, Palestine, the plains of Mesopotamia, the forests and swamps of East Africa, the North-West frontier of India, and the deserts of Arabia, Sinai, and Darfur.

The birth of the Royal Air Force, with its wonderful expansion and development, will ever remain one of the most remarkable achievements of the great war.

Everywhere, by God's help, officers, men, and women of the Royal Air Force have splendidly maintained, out of cause, and the value of their assistance to the Navy, the Army, and to Home defence, has been incalculable. For all their magnificent work, self-sacrifice, and devotion to duty, I ask you on behalf of the Empire to thank them.

(Signed) GEORGE R.I.
A PLEDGE REDEEMED.
The King issued the following message to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland:

At the moment when the armistice is signed, bringing to a close a long and arduous struggle, I desire to send a message of greeting and heartfelt gratitude to my Overseas peoples, whose efforts and sacrifices have contributed so greatly to secure the victory which now is won.

Together we have borne this tremendous burden in the fight for justice and liberty. Together we can now rejoice at the realisation of our great aim for which we entered the struggle. The whole Empire pledged its word not to (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE AMAZING GERMANS.

QUICK TURN OVER FROM WAR TO PEACE WORK.

Mr. H. J. Greenwall, the special correspondent of the *Daily Express*, writing from Berlin on December 4th, says: "An hour ago I climbed into one of the aeroplanes that bombed London and the people that greeted me were the same as those who had been in the trenches."

Ferdinand Rasch, formerly a naval officer, now managing director of a Zeppelin factory at Stanken, "one of the outer suburbs of Berlin, took me over the workshops. Both the French and ourselves called the aeroplanes 'baby-killers' because they were Stankens, named wrong. They were Stankens, named wrong. They were Stankens, named wrong."

After the aeroplanes that raided London and Paris were Gothaes, but later they were the machines I saw this afternoon. The Zeppelin works at Stanken have been built since the war began. 3,000 cover hundreds of acres, and employ 3,000 work-people. I went into an enormous hangar and saw some of these giant aeroplanes only forty-three are in existence.

Like vultures. They towered above me like sinister vultures, and as I climbed into the car I thought of the terrible nights I had spent in Paris when these monsters came over the city.

They are all black, with great white crosses on each lower wing. They have a wingspread of 140 feet, and from nose to tail they measure seventy-two feet. They carry six machine guns and five motors of the type used in Zeppelins, each developing 250-horse power. They drive five propellers.

The crew consists of one commander, two pilots, one wireless operator, and three mechanics for the petrol tanks and three other mechanics, who also have to work the machine-guns. The aeroplanes can fly for fourteen hours at a speed of eighty-one miles an hour, carrying 2,540 lbs. (over a ton and a quarter) of bombs, and rise to a height of 13,500 feet. An aeroplanes for Transatlantic flights is now under construction at the factory. This machine will have a wingspread of 198 feet, and the engines will develop 3,000-horse power.

Hardly was the armistice ink dry when the workers at Stanken began in feverish haste to transform the raiders into commercial machines. I saw men tinkering and hammering to turn them into passenger-carrying aeroplanes to link up all the European capitals with Berlin. I saw dozens of fighting machines, all built of aluminium, being transformed for the postal service.

Set in the car and wings of the late raiders there is a remarkable contrivance on the circus-hoop principle. Parachutes are folded and covered with flimsy material. A man jumps on the spot, tearing through the cover, and grabs the parachute, which opens automatically.

ZEPPELIN AT KHARTUM.
Going into the airship department I learnt details of a remarkable Zeppelin flight which took place last year. At 8 p.m. on November 21st a Zeppelin, with a crew of twenty-two, carrying twenty-five tons of munitions and medicines, left Jamboli, in Bulgaria, for German East Africa. On the night of November 22-23 Africa. The airship was over Khartum, when it received a wireless message from Nauen ordering it to return, because Berlin had learnt through a Reuter despatch that the majority of von Lettow Vorbeck's troops had surrendered. The airship turned, and came to anchor at Jamboli at 8 a.m. on November 25th. The ship, says Herr Rasch, was capable of going from Berlin to New York and returning with only a stop.

The Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen is now building an airship for a Transatlantic flight. It has nine engines and eight propellers, and will carry a hundred passengers. If the international situation is clear, the first flight will take place in July. The voyage is expected to last forty hours.

Herr Rasch adds that Germany never had more than five Zeppelins in commission, and that there were never more than twenty-two in existence at any given time. Twenty were lost by Allied action or accident.

sheathe the sword until our end was achieved. That pledge is now redeemed.

The outbreak of war found the whole Empire one. I rejoice to think that the end of the struggle finds the Empire still more closely united by the common resolve held firm through all vicissitudes, by the community of suffering and sacrifice, by the dangers and triumphs shared together.

The hour is one of solemn thanksgiving and of gratitude to God Whose Divine Providence has preserved us through all perils and crowned our arms with victory. Let us bear our arms with self-control with which we have borne our dangers.

THANKS TO INDIA.
His Majesty the King-Emperor also sent the following telegram to the Viceroy of India:

LONDON, November 11th.
On the signature of the armistice with Germany, marking the conclusive victory of the Allied arms over the last of our enemies, I desire to congratulate your Excellency, the Princes, and the peoples of India, on the success which has attended our united efforts.

The struggle now so happily ended has demanded unprecedented sacrifices from us all, and in responding to the call upon her for men and resources, India has played a part worthy of her ancient glories and high traditions. She has fulfilled my faith in her single-minded devotion to my person and Empire; she has vindicated my confidence in her destiny.

The bond of brotherhood proved by partnership in trials and triumphs will endure in years to come, when the reign of justice is restored, homes are reunited, and the blessings of peace are removed.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HARD COURT LEAGUE.

DOCKYARD RECREATION CLUB v. 88th CO. R.G.A.

The Dockyard Recreation Club were at home, on the 5th inst., to the 88th Co. R.G.A. The result was as follows:

Parry and Crocker, R.N., beat Evans and Pragnell, 7-4; beat Davis and Amy, 8-3; beat Gibbons and Leach, 4-3.

Spanton and Crocker (Dockyard) beat Davis and Amy, 7-4; lost to Evans and Pragnell, 5-6; beat Gibbons and Leach, 4-7.

Phillips and Perkins beat Davis and Amy, 6-5; lost to Evans and Pragnell, 5-6; and lost to Gibbons and Leach, 5-6.

Total D.R.C., 55; 88th Co. R.G.A., 44.

CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER v. R.G.A.

The following will represent Craigen-gower in their League match, at home, with the R.G.A. to-morrow at 2 p.m.:

R. Basa (capt.), F. G. Thompson, A. W. Grimmett, L. E. Laumert, G. Manley, D. Runtjahn, T. F. Ford, U. Omar, M. H. Abbas, A. Goldenberg, and A. Arculli.

UNIVERSITY v. R.E.

In this League match, to be played to-morrow on the University ground, the following will represent the home team:

R. A. Ponsbury Fane, F. A. Redmond, K. S. Lim, D. K. Samy, M. P. Choa, W. Gittens, J. D. Wright, G. E. Marley, T. L. Cheah, V. Atienza, and A. H. Runtjahn.

HONGKONG C.C. v. KOWLOON C.C.

The following will represent Hongkong at Kowloon to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.: T. R. Pearce (capt.), F. J. de Rome, D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. Gray, P. Jacks, M. M. Maas, Capt. Murray, P. Sutton, P. Syne Thomson and R. P. Thurfield.

NAVY v. I.R.C.

The following will represent the Indian Recreation Club in a friendly match against the Navy, on the latter's ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:

A. A. Arculli, S. H. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, G. C. Earle, A. L. Andree, E. Moosdeen, Sirdar Khan, Hasham Khan, A. R. A. Samy and H. Hassan.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. v. SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC (R.).

The following will represent Kowloon in a second division league match v. South China Athletic (R.) to-morrow, at 2.30 p.m., on the Navy ground:—V. F. M. de Britto, A. Jackson and C. P. Cave; A. Langenber, G. White and A. Simmons; F. Wheeler, J. Rasmussen, T. L. Knight, W. Hyder and Hyder, jun. Reserves:—J. Lima and K. Mason.

COMING TRADE PROSPERITY.

Abolition of the Government control of trade at the earliest possible moment was the burden of most of the speeches delivered recently at the inaugural meeting and luncheon of the British Federation of Iron, Steel, Tinplate, and Metal Merchants, held at the Cannon-street Hotel, London.

Earl Brassey remarked that Free Trade should no longer be the fetish that it used to be. They wanted to know whether it was the intention of the Government not only to control, but to carry on trade and industry. To do so would be disastrous to the trade of the country. The sooner Government control could be abandoned, the better it would be for the trade of the nation.

Professor Chapman thought the potential energy of the trade of this country would prove to be greater than ever, and that great prosperity was before the commercial community. The world had been waiting for goods for over four years, and though there was really an enormous volume of demand to be satisfied, prices were not going to fall very rapidly. The middleman was not yet functioning to the extent to which he functioned before the war. It was possible to have too many middlemen, but he firmly believed that the efficiency of our economic system was largely due to the middleman, who bound together the consumer and the producer. With regard to Government control, his view was that it should be removed as soon as possible, and he thought he might say, though one had to be cautious—that this was the view of his president (Sir Albert Stanley). The duty of the Government was to maintain control only so long as was necessary in order to prevent a breakdown.

Mr. T. Lough, M.P., urged that Government control should be ended now. Let the streams of commerce flow once more in their natural courses. (Loud cheers.)

SEPTUAGENARIAN TWIN-BROTHERS' QUARREL.

ONE RUBS LIME AND KEROSENE INTO THE OTHER'S EYES.

An interesting case, in which a man aged 71, charged his twin-brother with assault, was heard at the Magistracy yesterday, by Mr. J. R. Wood.

It appears that the two old men quarrelled just after Chinese New Year over seventy cents. The defendant then tied the complainant to a chair, and, after preparing a mixture of lime and kerosene oil, rubbed his brother's eyes with it. The complainant screamed out, whereupon the neighbours informed the Police. The injured man was removed to Hospital suffering from a burnt face, and bruised wrists.

Mr. Wood remanded the case, as complainant is still in Hospital.

CATS FOR SALE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Lindsell, yesterday, with crying out "cats for sale" without a hawking licence.

The defendant denied the offence. He said he sold cats to people who were fond of rearing them as domestic pets.

The *lukong*, who arrested the defendant, said he heard the man shout his trade cry. Every time the defendant saw the *lukong*, he was silent, but, directly the *lukong*'s back was turned, the cry was repeated again and again.

In reply to Mr. Lindsell, the *lukong* said that, when arrested, the defendant had no cats.

"But I don't quite understand," remarked the Magistrate.

The Chinese interpreter, interposing, explained that cats were very often bought by the hawkers and resold at a higher price.

The Magistrate: Had the defendant a basket? The *lukong*: Yes.

Empty? Yes.

The defendant was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

UNDESIRABLE VISITORS.

The three Chinese, who were arrested on a charge of carrying on extensive robberies and kidnapping in a Chinese village, were brought up, on remand, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Owing to the absence of certain important witnesses, Mr. Leo Longinotto, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, asked for a further remand.

Mr. Wood remanded the case for a week.

The Chinese who was arrested in Hongkong, at the request of the Singapore authorities, on a charge of committing robbery, was produced before Mr. Wood.

Mr. Longinotto informed the Magistrate that neither the Police escort nor the witnesses, who had been despatched by the Singapore Government, had arrived.

The case was remanded.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

Henry Charles Wakeman pleaded guilty, at the Magistracy, yesterday, to being drunk and incapable.

Defendant was found sleeping in Queen's Road East. When awakened by a constable, he refused to go to the Police Station, and behaved in a disgraceful manner.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$5.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

SUPERINTENDENTS, INSPECTORS, AND UNIT COMMANDERS.

All Superintendents, Inspectors and Unit Commanders will attend at Headquarters Offices on Thursday, February 13th, at 6 p.m.

February 6th, 1919.

KING INSPECTS CHINESE LABOUR CAMP.

The King, during a recent visit to the battlefields in France, walked for some distance along the Quant-Droocourt line, which at one time was so much in the mouths of our war experts. Outside Marquion, where the party stopped for luncheon, the 28th Chinese Labour Company was paraded for inspection by His Majesty.

TWO POLICE RESERVISTS IN TROUBLE

CHARGE OF OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.
DECISION RESERVED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, Jose Thomas and Ricardo Remedios, two Police Reservists, were charged, on remand, with obtaining \$20 by false pretences from a Chinese woman.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the second defendant.

The prosecution allege that defendants went to a house in Gage Street, and demanded \$20 from a woman representing that Detective Sergeant Willis had authorised them to collect the sum on his behalf. The woman paid the money, and later informed the Police. The complainant stated in evidence that she parted with the money because she feared, that, if she did not, the girls in her house would be interfered with by the Police.

Detective Sergeant Willis said that, on receipt of a telephone message, the second defendant came to the Police Station as a witness and was identified by the complainant as one of the men who received the \$20. This the defendant denied, and he was taken to the Captain Superintendent of Police, who ordered him to be detained. The second defendant then stated that he was present, but it was the first defendant who took the money. On January 22nd, on information received from second defendant, witness arrested the first defendant. Thomas accused Remedios of the offence.

At this stage Mr. Gardiner asked whether the defendant had been cautioned.

Witness replied that when defendant was arrested he was cautioned. The statement was made the next day.

Mr. Gardiner objected to the statement, saying that it was not evidence.

The Magistrate, however, ruled that, as the defendants had been cautioned, their statements could be used as evidence against them.

The Portuguese Interpreter said the first defendant did not make any statement at the Police Court, but that the second defendant did.

Jose Thomas said: I am supervisor of the building of the new Hotel at Repulse Bay, and have been a member of the Police Reserve for over three years. I have been commended on three occasions by the Captain Superintendent of Police, and was to have received the good service medal at the hands of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government.

Sergeant Willis: This has been cancelled.

Thomas proceeded: I knew the house in Gage Street, having been there previously. I also knew a girl there. One night I accompanied the second defendant to the house, but I did not call out "the Inspector is here." Remedios called the mistress of the house down, and she opened the door. I went in and sat down in the first cubicle. Remedios asked "where is my girl, Ah Nan?" The mistress of the house replied that Ah Nan was not there, and she would send for her. My friend asked me to be introduced to a girl. I said "all right." I did not mention anything about the Inspector or ask the mistress of the house for money. I had \$37 with me. I left the place at 9 p.m. alone, and went to the Stag Hotel, where I ordered a cup of coffee. I wanted to while away my time till the girl came to see me, as I had arranged for her to meet me there. Remedios came to the hotel a few minutes later with the mistress of the house and my girl. Remedios' girl did not turn up. I never left the hotel to go to Gage Street. The mistress did not return to her house for money for me. I do not know whether Remedios followed the woman or not. We were all together and had some meals and drank whisky. I left the hotel alone at about 11 p.m. I did not see Remedios after that, as he stayed behind at the hotel talking to the girl and the mistress. There was no amah present. The mistress did not put \$20 on the table, and they did not pick it up. It is a pure lie. I did not tell her that unless she gave us money I would tell the Inspector to arrest her.

The Magistrate: As a member of the Police Reserve have you been working under Sergeant Willis?—Witness: No.

This 32 Gage Street is a sly brothel.

Yes.

As a Police Reservist why did you not do your duty?—I was not on duty.

As a special constable you are always on duty.

Sergeant Willis: Are you a married man?—Witness: Yes.

Do you frequent sly brothels?—Not often.

The boy at the Stag Hotel says there was no girl at the hotel?—That's a lie.

The Magistrate: Why should he tell a lie?—Witness: Perhaps he was induced to say it.

Mr. Faithfull: Was it you that invited the second defendant to go, or was it second defendant who invited you?—The second defendant.

The second defendant said: I am a foreman in charge of the Sanitary Disinfection Station, having been employed for seven years. Prior to that I was employed as a tallyman on a steamer.

The evidence of the complainant that she went with her amah to the Stag Hotel is untrue: she went with a girl. Thomas suggested that I should go to the complainant's house with him. He was having dinner at my house on the night in question. Continuing, Remedios corroborated the statement of Thomas to a certain extent, but went on to say that when they left the complainant's house he went to the Empire Theatre, returning afterwards to the Stag Hotel. The woman then told him that Thomas had asked for money for the purpose of buying wine for the Inspector. The mistress gave Thomas \$20, and witness told him that if he took it he would get into trouble. Thomas said it would be "OK," and covered it up with a saucer. When Thomas asked witness to take a share in the money, witness replied that he did not wish to risk his future for the sake of a few dollars, and that he did not wish to live on that sort of money.

The Magistrate: You are a member of the Police Reserve. Did you make a report on the sly brothel?—Witness: No.

Why not?—I did not know it was my duty.

Don't you know that sly brothels are illegal?—I do not.

Why did you and your wife go to complainant and ask her not to prosecute in the case, offering her \$50 or \$100 for her silence?—That is quite untrue.

Mr. Faithfull said that in the interests of justice, complainant should be asked to point out the wife of Remedios, who, she alleged, had called.

Mr. Gardiner: You are an absolutely innocent party in this dirty work?—Witness: Yes.

My client is the villain in the case?—I don't know whether he is guilty or not.

Was there any conversation about money at the house?—No.

Did not the mistress say she did not have enough money?—No.

Did you go from the Stag Hotel with the mistress of the house?—No.

You knew that my client had done wrong by taking money and that it was against your particular request. You are a member of the Police Reserve, why did you not report to the proper authorities that Thomas was "squeezing" people?—I did not know how he squeezed the money.

You knew he had committed a serious crime?—I was not justified in reporting the matter to the Police.

The identification of the wife of Remedios then took place, the complainant pointing her out.

Mr. Gardiner said there were certain discrepancies in complainant's evidence. The second defendant blamed the first defendant to no purpose whatever. The only thing was whether the Magistrate believed complainant's story or not. As regards the threats, there was no evidence whatever; the woman seemed quite willing to pay \$20 so as to ensure protection from interference by the Police.

Mr. Faithfull said the evidence went to prove that first defendant did all the talking. The woman's evidence should be disregarded as she was a woman of bad character. She kept a sly brothel and it would be to her benefit to give "palm oil" to the Police.

The Magistrate said he would remand the case till Saturday in order to consider his decision.

TRACED THROUGH PAWN TICKETS.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing bed-covers and rice valued at \$11.50, on January 28th.

The first defendant pleaded guilty, and the charge against the second defendant was withdrawn by the Police.

The circumstances under which the offence was committed were that the first defendant entered a cattle-shed and stole the articles. They were subsequently pawned, and the pawn-tickets were found on the first defendant.

Mr. Lindell passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

"LIKE A PENNY NOVELETTE" A MATRIMONIAL AGREEMENT.

Before Mr. Justice Melbourne, in the Summary Court, yesterday, Shum Yik, alias Shum Tsz Yuck, claimed from Tai Tung Kip the sum of \$840, being twelve months' allowance at \$70 per month for family expenses, maintenance and education of the defendant's son, Hon Kwai.

Mr. G. R. Haywood appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. D. J. Lewis (of Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes & Masters) represented the defendant.

Mr. Haywood asked permission to amend the writ, claiming \$480 instead of \$840.

Mr. Haywood said the claim arose under an agreement dated June 9th, 1917, which was signed by the defendant, in which he agreed to pay plaintiff \$70 monthly in consideration of her agreeing not to interfere in his family affairs.

The agreement was a perfectly effective contract under Chinese law, and it read like a penny novelette. The plaintiff is a widow, still more or less young. The defendant is a dentist, and if the facts in plaintiff's possession were correct, he was also a bigamist. The plaintiff was living in a house in Caine Road, and in November, 1914, she was followed about by the defendant, who finally called at her house, but she refused to see him. He called a second and third time, and, on the last occasion, said he desired to engage rooms in her house. He represented, first of all, that he had no wife and for that reason plaintiff agreed to rent the room. Defendant remained for about a fortnight, paying \$50 a month. One day plaintiff found on her table a letter from the defendant in which it was suggested they should marry. She tore the letter up. Later she received another letter in which defendant stated that his wife was dead and that he had taken the room with the object of marrying plaintiff. He had two children whom he wanted looked after, and he went to the house to study plaintiff's character. He told her she was to be his No. 1 wife, and not a concubine. Eventually, the marriage ceremony was gone through, and so far as plaintiff knew, she was No. 1 wife. Some time later she found out that defendant had a wife living. There was a terrible row, and finally it was arranged that plaintiff should go and live in defendant's house as his second wife. Further trouble arose and continued, and plaintiff was so miserable that she attempted to poison herself. Finally, it was agreed that plaintiff should go away and should receive \$70 a month and, as a token of good faith, the boy Hon Kwai, a son of the defendant, was to be put in her charge. An agreement was drawn up, and plaintiff was to go and live at Tiger Fort in a house to be purchased by the defendant and also all the money he had borrowed, some \$2,500, and her jewellery, were to be returned. Defendant never kept to the bargain, hence the action.

Judgment was given for defendant with costs.

AN UNAVAILING LIE.

"There's no good telling lies," remarked Mr. R. E. Lindell to two Chinese, who were charged with the cutting down of trees on Crown land near the Peak.

The case for the prosecution was that a forest-guard detected the first defendant on a tree, cutting down branches, and the second defendant collecting them to a second defendant collecting them to a second defendant.

When questioned as to what authority they had for cutting down the trees, the second defendant said they were doing it in lieu of wages.

The first defendant told the Court that he and his companion were employed as coolies, and did not cut the trees.

The Magistrate: But you were found by the guard about 200 yards from the place where you were supposed to be working. What were you doing there?

First defendant: Blasting operations were about to be carried out, so we moved away.

The second defendant made a similar excuse.

The Magistrate: There is no blasting done there in the morning. I know the locality. There's no good telling lies.

The Police stated that there was no blasting done that day.

Mr. Lindell fined each defendant \$10.

In the list of subscriptions to the "Franchise" fund, sent for publication in our last issue, the contribution of the Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, should have been given as \$25, and the sum of \$10 should have been included from Miss Pitt.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

TWO CHINESE ARRESTED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese were charged, on remand, with being concerned in a highway robbery at Lyttleton Road, West Point. The first defendant was charged with stabbing a Chinese woman.

The prosecution allege that three men stopped a clothes-hawker and his wife, who were on their way to West Point, and first defendant demanded to see their licence. This was produced, whereupon a dagger was pointed at the breast of complainant and first defendant demanded all the money he had with him. Complainant handed over \$15, his earnings for two days. Not satisfied with this, the robber severely assaulted the man and his wife, while his two companions kept a look-out. All three then took to their heels. An alarm was raised and complainant pursued the men. The second defendant was arrested by a watchman employed by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak. The third man made good his escape by rushing down a side lane. The first defendant ran up a hill and clambered up the scaffolding of a house, which was in course of construction. On the way, he met a Chinese woman, who was working in the building, and apparently without any cause whatever, stabbed her in the arm. He then gained the top of the scaffolding, and from there jumped on to the roof of an adjoining building. He next entered the bedroom of a Chinese doctor and hid underneath a sofa, where he was subsequently discovered by the Police. It was also stated that several revolver shots were fired by an Indian constable, none of which, however, did any damage. Defendant inflicted three wounds on himself—one in the neck and two in the abdomen.

The case was remanded for a week.

ARMED ROBBERY.

POLICE MAKE FIVE ARRESTS.

Inspector Davitt and his assistants in Kowloon City are to be congratulated on having effected the arrest of a gang of five men, reputed to be robbers, early on Wednesday morning.

It appears that five men—three of whom were armed with chopsticks, and two with knives—entered the residence of an aged and infirm Chinese woman in Sha Ti Un village, Kowloon City, and after threatening to kill her, demanded all the money she had. The old woman produced a basket containing \$48, her savings, and handed it to the robbers, who then left. Information was given to the Police, and Inspector Davitt, accompanied by a posse of constables, searched Sha Ti Un and the neighbouring villages. They soon arrested two of the alleged robbers, and after a long search, traced the others to a vacant house. All five were produced before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday, and remanded.

THE "GOOD SAMARITAN" SENT TO JAOL.

HARBOURING A HOMELESS GIRL.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged, on remand, with harbouring a girl without the consent of her parents.

Mr. Mattingley appeared for the defendant.

The prosecution alleged that defendant took the girl without obtaining her parents' permission and lived with her at Landale Street.

Defendant's brother stated that he saw a girl wandering about the street and took her in his ricksha. She suddenly stopped him, and wanted to commit suicide by throwing herself over the Praya, but he prevented her and took her to his house. Here she made the acquaintance of defendant, who, pitying her, gave her shelter and provided her with food.

Mr. Mattingley said that defendant took compassion on the girl owing to her destitute state and did what anybody else would have done in the circumstances. She told him that she had been kidnapped from the country and that she had advertised in the papers for her parents and was awaiting a reply. The parents were charged with not intending to allow a man who took a girl into his house out of sheer pity.

Mr. Wood: You found the girl in your brother's coolie house, and took charge of her. What you ought to have done was either to inform the Police or the Secretary for Chinese Affairs that you had found the girl. You kept her in the house of your former mistress, expecting that the parents would advise and forward you. I want everybody to understand that if a girl is found wandering about in Hongkong she should be taken to the authorities and nowhere else. Anybody who takes charge of her without letting the authorities know is committing a serious offence. You are sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

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Epoch 5—The Conquest of Paris.

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(Bankers: National Provincial and Union Bank of England.) [305]

LOST.

ON Tuesday Night, between the City Hall, Queen's Road and Peak Road, A LADY'S GOLD WRISTLET WATCH, set with diamonds, with a black moire band.
Finder will be SUITABLY REWARDED, if the watch be returned to Mr. G. GRIMBLE, No. 1, Prince's Building. [302]

LOST.

A BLACK AND WHITE LLEWELLYN SETTER, D. G. Black Marks across the back and sides of body, one ear coloured black the other pippin. Finder will kindly return to owner, or will be prosecuted after expiration of this notice.
J. M. NAVIER,
13, Morrison Hill Road. [271]

NOTICE.

FROM February 1st, 1919, the undersigned has taken over the Business of SENEY FRERES, situate in Queen's Road, Hongkong.
ALBERT WELL. [273]

NOTICE.

CHINA OVERSEAS TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE interest connected and authority of Mr. J. MOWBRAY JONES in the above Company ceases as from the 1st February, 1919. In future Mr. S. L. OHYOY will sign as Manager.
K. L. OHYOY,
Assistant Managing Director
Hongkong, 31st January, 1919. [282]

WANTED.

CHIEF OFFICER for "SISMAN"
App—
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,
15 Nathan Road, Kowloon. [278]

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FOR CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

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AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from the Council, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M. at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising: Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk lined Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobe, Hat Stand, Pining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Book-case, Dishes, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Red Sherrie, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric Reading Lamp, Cabinet, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, January 30th, 1919. [284]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-DAY (FRIDAY),
the 7th February, 1919, at 12.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One 6-cylinder, two-seater "Oakland"
Car (new)
One 4-cylinder five-seater "Dodge"
Car (new)
One 4-cylinder four-seater "Ford"
Car, guaranteed in good running order.
Further particulars, and inspecting orders may be had from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-DAY (FRIDAY),
the 7th February, 1919, at 12.30 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One 4-cylinder, two-seater "Trumbell"
Car.
14-15 H.P. Water-Cooled Engine,
Electric Light.
In good running order.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-DAY (FRIDAY),
the 7th February, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A large quantity of ELECTRICAL FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES, comprising:
A quantity of Telephone and Lead covered V.I.R. Wire, a large assortment of Lamps, Watt-meters, Am-meters, Fuses, Knife Switches, Tumbler and Snap Switches, Ships' Light Fittings, Ceiling Roses, Fans, Globes, Insulators, Lamp Holders, Exhaust Fan, &c., &c., &c.
Also
1,000 Watt "Lalloy" Lighting Plant, a quantity of No. 6 Cotton Waste, Photo Paper, &c., &c., and one case of Lycol.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-DAY (FRIDAY),
the 7th February, 1919, at 5 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A NUMBER OF LOTS OF BOOKS,
Comprising:—Novels by Jack London, William J. Locke, Philip Gibbs, Binnie Books, &c., &c., &c.
Also
Complete Set Dickens' Works (well bound),
Gulland's Chinese Porcelain (2 vols)
Japanese Art, &c.
On view now.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, February 4th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),
On SATURDAY,
the 8th February, 1919, at 11 A.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A NUMBER OF CASES OF BISCUITS,
Comprising:—Arrowroot, Tea Biscuits, Macaroon Snaps, Lemonette, Ginger Biscuits &c. (just arrived).
Also
Several cases of Bar Soap.
A quantity of Obstetrical Instruments, and Surgical Sundries.
On view now.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, February 4th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One Upright Cottage Piano, specially made for the climate by Francis Bacon, New York.
(Practically new).
One Boutique Grand Piano, by Collard & Collard, in good condition.
Particulars from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1919, to FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 23rd, 1919. [249]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27th to FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [173]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, HONG KONG, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1919, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th February to the 15th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. [263]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1918.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, February 10th, to SATURDAY, February 22nd, 1919, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 4th, 1919. [295]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Subjuncted Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—
That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—
"In Article 88 the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'."
"The maximum number of the Directors shall be five."
The resolution to be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
Dated the 24th day of January, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager. [254]

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF
HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the CITY HALL at 2.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1919, for the following purposes:—
(a) To receive the report of the Committee and statement of accounts for the past year.
(b) To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.
(c) To consider the manner in which next St. George's Day shall be celebrated.
(d) To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.
All members are requested to attend.
F. A. WELLS,
Hon. Secretary. [269]

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readily digested by Delicate

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

MARRIAGE.

LAMBERT — PARKES.—At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on February 6th, by the Rev. A. T. Woodman Dowding, (M.A.), WILLIAM OSBORNE LAMBERT, son of John Lambert, R.D., R.N.R., Lloyd's Surveyor, Hongkong, grandson of the late William Osborne Lambert, M.D., L.R.C.P. (London) I.F., to MAY JANE PARKES, daughter of John Parkes of Kowloon and Cardiff, granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Jopling, wherry owner, of Scotswood, Newcastle-on-Tyne. [307]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 7th, 1919.

BRITISH TRANSPORT
PROBLEMS.

Private enterprise was responsible for the commencement and development of practically all British industries, but in recent years the State has been assuming an increasing measure of control. In factories there are various regulations which must be observed under legal penalties, and inspections are made periodically by Government officials. During the war the State practically controlled industry in Great Britain, and was not without influence upon the trade of the Dominions. Those who aim at a communistic life hope that the experience thus gained will encourage politicians, and the public to adopt their views. Especially anxious are they to bring the mines and the Empire transport services under State control. Even those of us who live overseas are interested not only in the shipping rates, but also in the cost of inland transport in the United Kingdom, for that affects the price at which British manufactured articles can be obtained abroad. It appears how to be very unlikely that the system of private ownership and management will disappear from the shipping services although the continuous amalgamations make the administration of such concerns more and more approximate to that of Government departments.

The railways of the United Kingdom are in a different position. We have studied, therefore, with great interest, the second report of the Committee appointed to consider the facilities for transport within the United Kingdom. The Committee was charged with the task of reporting upon the steps necessary "to secure effective supervision and co-ordination (of transport services) and to ensure that such developments and improvements shall be adequate and suitable to meet the national requirements." The present position of the British railways is that they must either revert to private ownership or be taken over entirely by the State. If the first course be adopted the Companies will demand financial assistance. If, on the other hand, the Government decide upon "nationalisation" there will be considerable controversy over the legislation which they must introduce in order to secure the necessary authority to carry out such a scheme. The Government took powers in 1844 to acquire all railways constructed after that date on the basis of twenty-five years' purchase of the annual divisible profits estimated on the average of the three years preceding the date of purchase, with a provision for determining claims for prospective profits by arbitration. The option of purchase, however, was not to extend to railways the construction of which was authorised before the session of 1844, and as there were eighty-two such railways, including the most important main lines, they could apparently only be acquired by the consent of their proprietors. It is estimated that the actual capital invested in the railways of the United Kingdom is well over £1,400,000,000.

As far as can be gathered from the report to which we have alluded, a definite unification of the railway system in Great Britain is considered desirable. Three alternative methods are suggested, but no definite choice is made. There must be further amalgamations of existing railways, further unification of commercial management, or else Government control. This last might be effected by the creation of a Government Department, by the constitution of a Board of Management, or by some system of leasing to one commercial company or more. The report gives the impression that the Committee think the best results will be obtained by the retention of private ownership. In that case the Companies will find it impossible to pay the war wages amounting to sixty million pounds sterling per annum unless freight and passenger rates are considerably higher than they were before the war.

Just as the engineers of Great Britain were the pioneers of railway construction, so the administrators have influenced the policy of railway management all over the world. In China we are on the eve of a period of great railway extension. The ideals of Young China are all in favour of State management, though it cannot be said that past experiences in this direction have been particularly encouraging. If, however, the State assumes control in Great Britain, there will be a renewed demand for State management all over the world. The new era will introduce entirely new conditions into trade and commerce, and that fact was fully recognised by Mr. Lloyd George in his recent election speeches, in one of which he spoke of a complete change in the transport situation.

The Director of Education, Mr. E. A. Irving, will distribute the prizes at Kowloon British School next Tuesday morning.

The Archdeacon of Hongkong gratefully acknowledges an anonymous gift of £72 for the support of a Chinese village school-teacher.

Owing to the Engineers' practice dance taking place on February 7th, the annual general meeting of the St. George's Society will be held at 5.30 p.m. next Tuesday, in the City Hall.

His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., will preside at a lecture on "Charles James Fox" to be delivered by Mr. G. P. de Martin, M.A., at the Helena May Institute, on Monday, at 5.30 p.m.

For snatching a gold bangle from the wrist of a child at Wanchai, a Chinese was sentenced by Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday, to twelve months' hard labour, four hours' stocks, and twelve strokes with the birch.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jenkin are leaving for a holiday in Europe very shortly.

Mr. C. H. Gale, of the P.W.D., is retiring from the Service and leaving for Home shortly.

The first game in the tournament for the open Billiard Championship of the Colony takes place at the V.R.C. at 9 p.m. today, between Mr. A. G. Pile and Mr. C. W. Hart.

It is reported that certain foreigners are proposing to establish a cable service between Swatow and Hongkong, as the present telegraphic communication between the two places is very often interrupted.

Two dead bodies, which were washed ashore yesterday morning, are awaiting identification at the Mortuary. They are believed to be the bodies of two of the three persons who were drowned on Sunday owing to the collision of a Sanitary Board launch and a rowing boat.

We have received the fourth number of the quarterly magazine of the Ellis Kadouria College, Honam. In addition to "College Notes" and Examination results, there are a number of examples of "Funny English" and other interesting matter, including an article by Mr. Frederick Coleman on "The small value Germany places on her pledged word."

Among those who are leaving the Colony for Shanghai, to-day, on the China, are Sir Havilland and Lady Sausmarez, Mr. A. G. Stephen, manager of the Shanghai branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Mr. and Mrs. Biggar. Mr. Biggar has been in charge of the Hongkong branch of the American Express Company, and goes to Shanghai to take up the management of the office there.

Through the efforts of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Secretary, four new scholarships, each of the annual value of \$20, have been obtained for the Ellis Kadouria College, Honam. These scholarships will be named after the donors, Messrs. Lau Chu Pak, Chan Kai Ming, Ho Fook, and Chau Tung Shang. The school now possesses five scholarships, including the Ho Kom-tong scholarship of \$40.

The American Consul-General has received instructions from the Department of State to the effect that the War Trade Board will issue licences for the importation of the exact quantity of rice actually purchased under licences issued between January 10th, and January 20th, inclusive, to the firms to whom licences were actually issued. It is indicated that such firms have been notified of this action by the War Trade Board. Under instructions, however, positive evidence must be submitted in each case, and each case will be acted upon separately. The Consul-General is not authorized to certify invoices of rice except as may be indicated to it by cablegram.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINO-JAPANESE SECRET
TREATIES.

PARIS, January 29th.

The crucial points before the Conference concern the Pacific Isles: "Shall the captured Colonies be divided as Colonial territories between the Allies?" "Shall they, as President Wilson suggests, be internationalized?"

Two sessions of the Council of Ten were devoted to the German Colonies in the Far East, in the Pacific and in Africa. There was a lively tilt between Mr. C. T. Wang and Dr. Wellington Koo (China) and Baron Matsui (Japan) in the Shantung debate.

China presented a general and specific appeal for justice, and the necessity for not ignoring the claims of a potential democracy of 400 millions of persons, with their vast reserve of labour and war materials. Mr. Wang urged the full restoration of all alienated Chinese sovereignty before the Peace Conference.

The Japanese delegates retorted that the Japanese had disposed of the Germans of Tsingtau during the war. The opinion among influential Americans is that all secret treaties become more interesting "scraps of paper," as striking as the fundamentals of President Wilson's doctrine.

GLASGOW LABOUR STRIKE COLLAPSING:

POSITION IN LONDON BECOMING WORSE:
GOVERNMENT WILL NOT INTERFERE.

LABOUR STRIKE IN AMERICA.

TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT OF CZECH-POLISH DISPUTE.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

POSITION IN LONDON BECOMING WORSE.

LONDON, February 4th.

The strike situation in London has become worse. The motor-men of the District Railway are coming out to-day. Amazing scenes were witnessed in London last evening. The main arteries to the leading suburbs were crowded with people tramping homewards. The West End theatres and restaurants were half empty.

Great public indignation is felt at the action of the motor-men and this is shared by the Trade Unionists generally. The big Unions are warning members against the folly of unauthorised strikes.

ELECTRICIANS THREATEN TO STRIKE.

LONDON, February 4th.

At a meeting of the Electrical Trades Union of London, it was decided to strike on Thursday, unless the Government accede to their demand to intervene in the existing disputes on the Clyde, at Belfast and elsewhere, with a view to establishing a national forty-hour week. The men's representatives declare that this will mean the complete paralysation of the London lighting and electric railways.

SITUATION IN GLASGOW IMPROVING.

LONDON, February 4th.

The strike situation in Glasgow continues to improve.

Sixty per cent. of the strikers at the Cathcart Works and a number at the Linthouse shipyard resumed work. The Govan and Whiteinch shipwrights will be resuming work to-morrow, if protection is afforded them.

GLASGOW STRIKE COLLAPSING.

LONDON, February 4th.

Signs are increasing of the collapse of the Glasgow strike. A general resumption is expected on Wednesday.

SITUATION IN BELFAST UNALTERED.

LONDON, February 4th.

The situation in Belfast remains unchanged.

A SENSIBLE PROPOSAL.

LONDON, February 4th.

A campaign is afoot to convene a representative Trade Union Conference to deal with the whole trouble on national lines.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT INTERFERE.

LONDON, February 4th.

It is understood that the Government is determined to maintain the policy of non-interference in such movements.

EARLIER CABLES.

ONE EFFECT OF THE STRIKE.

LONDON, February 3rd.

Four London underground railways are idle. The trams and buses are overcrowded. Thousands walked to town along slippery, freezing pavements.

RAILWAY CLERKS THREATEN TO COME OUT.

LONDON, February 3rd.

The Secretary of the Railway Clerks' Association stated that the Association decided to strike to-morrow evening, if the dispute is not satisfactorily settled.

LATEST CABLES.

DISAFFECTION IN AMERICA.

LABOUR STRIKE SPREADING FAST.

NEW YORK, February 2nd.

Most of the textile mills in New England have adopted a forty-eight hour week.

Many operatives in Massachusetts have struck for similar hours.

Several thousand silk-workers in New Jersey were locked out to-day, for insisting on a forty-seven hour week. Twenty-five thousand workers, subsequently, struck in sympathy. Ninety per cent. of the silk industry is at a standstill.

Millowners are insisting on a fifty-four hour week.

TEXTILE WORKERS IDLE.

NEW YORK, February 4th.

Five thousand textile workers are idle, owing to lack of orders. Strike leaders declare that the lock-out is really on account of their demand for a forty-eight hour week.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

WHY IT WAS CONVOKED.

BERNE, February 4th.

The International Conference opened this afternoon. Twenty-one countries were represented by eighty delegates. Others are expected. Switzerland and Belgium were not represented.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, in opening the meeting, explained that the Conference was convoked according to the desire of political labour Trades Union organisations to bring, to the fullest measure, the influence of the working class to bear on the world's peace problems. M. Branting was elected President.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BREACHES OF LAWS OF WAR TO BE ENQUIRED INTO.

LONDON, February 3rd.

A Paris communiqué, dated February 3rd, states:—

There was a full attendance of the representatives of the Great Powers, also representatives from Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Greece and Poland, at to-day's meeting, when a Commission to enquire into breaches of the laws of war was appointed.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Lansing, after he accepted the Presidency of the Commission, three Sub-Committees were appointed, one to investigate the facts, and the other two the questions of law.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, February 3rd.

The chief matter of interest in to-day's League of Nations' Commission meeting, at which President Wilson presided, was the fact that the action to be taken by the Conference as regards the German Colonies necessitates the presentation, as early as possible, of a definite plan as to the constitution of the League.

The British representatives were Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts.

COMMISSION'S REPORTS WANTED QUICKLY.

PARIS, January 28th.

A Havas message says:— Various Commissions have been informed that their reports on great questions: such as the amount Germany must pay, and the ex-Kaiser's responsibility, must be completed before President Wilson returns to America.

The discussion continued yesterday as regards the final disposal of the Colonies captured by the British Dominions, and the Pacific Islands captured by Japan. Mr. W. M. Hughes, for Australia, General Botha, for South Africa, and two Chinese delegates, joined in discussing the disposal of the Colonies in which they are vitally interested.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ARTIST.

PARIS, February 3rd.

Sir William Orpen, official painter for the British Government at the Peace Conference, began his studies to-day.

EARLIER CABLES.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

PARIS, February 3rd.

The Committee on Responsibility for the War met and appointed Mr. Lansing permanent President of the Committee.

M. Tardieu, the Chairman, in welcoming the Delegates, emphasised the importance of the Committee's deliberations, entailing inquiries as regards the punishment of the guilty and defining how the penalties should be imposed.

COMMISSION ON REPARATION APPOINTED.

LONDON, February 3rd.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 3rd, states:—

The Inter-Allied Commission on Reparation met this afternoon at the Ministry of Finance. Questions of procedure were discussed.

M. Klotz was appointed Chairman, and Mr. W. M. Hughes and M. Van Den Heuvel Vice-Chairmen.

RUMANIA'S CLAIMS.

PARIS, February 3rd.

Representatives of the Great Powers appointed a Committee, comprising two Delegates each from France, the United States, Great Britain, and Italy, to consider Rumania's claims.

MEETING OF NINETEEN SMALLER POWERS.

PARIS, January 28th.

A Havas message says:— It was noted by the French Press that, at the meeting of the nineteen smaller Powers, the whole discussion took place in French, without translation. In the Council of Ten, English was used equally with French.

LATEST CABLES.

POLAND AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

THE TESCHEN REGION

DISPUTE.

LONDON, February 3rd.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 3rd, states that the representatives of the Great Powers, referring to the conflict between the Czechs and the Poles regarding the Teschen District, in consequence of which the mining districts of Ostrava and Karwin, and the railway from Obergberg to Teschen and Jablungkau, have been occupied by the Czechs, made the following declaration:—

Nationalities submitting territorial questions to the Peace Conference are reminded that they must not occupy any territory which they claim.

Pending the decision of the Conference, that part of the railway line, northward of Teschen and the mining regions, will remain occupied by the Czechs, while the southern section of the railway line, including the town of Teschen, down to Jablungkau, will be entrusted to the Poles.

The representatives of the Powers consider it necessary to send a Commission of Control to avert conflicts in the Teschen Region, and to conduct an inquiry upon which the Peace Conference will base its decision regarding the Czech and Polish frontiers in this zone.

The Czechs are required to carry out the promise of their representatives to place at the disposition of the Poles all available war material, and to grant them facilities for the transport of arms and ammunition.

An Allied Commission will supervise the output of the mines in the Karwin and Ostrava districts, securing the Poles an equitable share.

The local administration will continue its functions, and political elections and conscription will be suspended in the principality of Teschen, pending the decision of the Peace Conference.

DARING FRENCH AVIATORS.

A FLIGHT ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN.

PARIS, January 28th.

A Havas message says:— The anxiety which was felt concerning the fate of two daring French aviators who flew across the Mediterranean on Sunday morning has been relieved by news of their safety. Nothing had been heard of them since their departure from Algiers.

They landed on the Spanish coast on Sunday evening. The double flight covered 1,400 kilometres, at averages of 160 kilometres per hour.

THE SWISS PRESIDENT.

ENTERTAINED TO LUNCH IN PARIS.

PARIS, January 28th.

A Havas message says:— Before leaving Paris for Berne, Dr. Ador, the President of the Swiss Confederation, was entertained by the principal members of the Peace Conference at luncheon. He made a moving speech.

FRENCH SUFFRAGETTES.

A DELEGATION TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

PARIS, January 28th.

A Havas message says:— President Wilson received a delegation of French suffragettes and promised to give their cause a hearing at the Peace Conference. The women wish to have a voice in the making of a people's peace.

TRAITOR CAILLAUX.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

PARIS, January 28th.

A Havas message says:— M. Caillaux will be officially interrogated on Thursday next by the President of the Investigating Committee of the High Court of Justice.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN EUROPE.

ANOTHER VISIT TO THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, February 3rd.

President Wilson was brilliantly received in the Chamber of Deputies. The house was packed. The audience included Mr. Lloyd George and other Delegates.

AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT.

FIFTY MILLION ACRES TO BE OPENED UP.

WASHINGTON, February 4th.

A Conference of the Senate and the House of Representatives have agreed to a Bill for opening up fifty million acres of oil, gas and coal lands in the Western States and Alaska.

BRITISH LIBERAL PARTY.

MR. ASQUITH'S FALL FROM POWER.

LONDON, February 4th.

A meeting of twenty-three Independent Liberal members of the House of Commons elected Sir Donald MacLean, Chairman of the Party, after a heated debate, in which much criticism was levelled at "leaders who refused to lead." Some speakers questioned Mr. Asquith's right to nominate the Party Whip.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY.

A DANGEROUS SPARTACIST MOVEMENT.

BERLIN, February 4th.

It is persistently reported that the Spartacists and the Left Independents are planning to protest forcibly against the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, both in Berlin and at Weimar.

The movement is likely to be dangerous. It will be supported by the Soldiers' Councils.

The Government have reinforced the troops in Berlin, and manned armoured cars stand in perpetual readiness before the Reichstag.

FRANCE'S INDEMNITY.

COMPLETE REPARATION TO BE ENFORCED.

PARIS, January 28th.

A Havas message says:— France's indemnity demand has been outlined by a Committee now sitting. It is proposed that the indemnity shall be paid, not only in hard cash, but also in material, stock, coal, steel and cast iron (to rebuild the demolished houses). The Germans will also be required to replace the fruit trees and re-plant the forests.

THE ABNORMAL CABLE DELAY.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO EXPLAINS.

LONDON, February 5th.

The Eastern Telegraph Company cables its regrets at the unavoidable and abnormal cable delay, which is due to interruptions and heavy increase in all classes of traffic.

Prior to the war, there were nine lines of communication between Great Britain, India, and the Far East, namely, six by the Eastern Telegraph Co., two by the Indo-European, and one by the Great Northern Telegraphic Co.

The two latter Companies carried a large amount of Indian and Far East traffic, but as their lines passed through Germany and Russia respectively, they have been interrupted since 1914, and all their traffic thrown on the Eastern Telegraph Company's route lines.

Of the six Eastern Telegraph Company's cables, two have been interrupted for about two months, during which bad weather rendered work on cable ships difficult. However, these ships are standing by the breaks, awaiting favourable conditions, and, given a spell of fine weather, restoration will be carried out within a very short time and will materially reduce delay.

Compared with 1913, words cabled via the Eastern Telegraph Co.'s lines have increased by 160 per cent., chiefly owing to Government telegrams, which have priority. This Government traffic is increasing and practically monopolises one and a half cables.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

DEMOMILISED AIRMEN INVITED TO REENLIST.

LONDON, February 4th.

The Air Ministry is inviting demobilised airmen to re-enlist under the bonus conditions laid down for the Army of Occupation.

They will be posted according to the substantive rank held by them on demobilisation.

THE EX-CROWN PRINCE.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE SOUGHT.

ZURICH, February 3rd.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Muenchener Zeitung* states that the ex-Crown Prince has requested the ex-Crown Princess to institute proceedings for a dissolution of his marriage.

[The Crown Prince, William, married, in 1905, H. R. H. Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, daughter of Grand Duke Frederick Francis IV. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.]

U.S. HONOURS ADMIRAL CRADOCK.

The United States Housing Corporation recently issued the following notice:—

"By the approval of Admiral F. R. Harris, Project 1604, heretofore known as Paradise Creek, will hereafter be officially known as Cradock, Virginia. This decision on the part of the Virginia authorities has been made in honour of the memory of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, who lost his life in what was practically the first naval action of the war."

In this connection the Secretary of the Admiralty has sent the following letter to the Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies:—"I am to inform you that the decision to name a town in Virginia, after the late Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher G. F. M. Cradock, R.N.V.O., is being brought, as requested, to the notice of the late officer's family. My lords desire that you will convey to Admiral Harris an expression of their appreciation of this act of courtesy on the part of the United States authorities, which will be highly esteemed in the Royal Navy and by all friends of the late officer."

SULTAN INTERVIEWED.

ENVER PASHA'S CRIMES.

[FROM G. WARD PRICE.]

The new Sultan of Turkey is a very different man from his two brothers who were on the throne before him. The character of Abdul Hamid is well remembered. His successor, Mehmed Reşid, was an amiable but ineffective invalid, helpless in the despotic grip of the Committee of Union and Progress. I had an interview with him six years ago, and remember gathering the impression of a stout, slow-speaking, slow-thinking man, clearly incapable of resisting the growing domination of the gang of politicians that was already aiming at absolute power in Turkey. But the youngest of the three Royal brothers, Sultan Mehmed Vahideddin, by whom I was received in audience to-day, is of another personality, and one that conveys the impression of a strong character and considerable intellectual force.

He is a fatherly tall man, of 36, with a spare, slender frame, a slight stoop, and the face of a student. The Sultan might well, indeed, pass for a university professor. White hair under the red fez, an aquiline nose, bearing rimless eye-glasses, a grizzled moustache, passing from brown to grey, hands delicate and frail.

It was at Yildiz Kiosk that the audience took place, the pleasant little place on a steep hill overlooking the Bosphorus, which was the close retreat where Abdul Hamid spent the last years of his fearful reign. Though smaller than the great apartments of Dolmabahçe, the other chief Royal residence on the Bosphorus shore, the rooms of Yildiz are elaborately furnished in a mixture of Oriental and European styles. The Sultan was in a small sitting-room, with heavy gilded furniture and hangings of silk brocade. Beneath the windows passed the peasants and bullock-carts of a country road.

A PROFESSORIAL MONARCH. Unlike my recollection of his predecessor, the new Sultan Mehmed Vahideddin was dressed in a very well-cut frock coat and patent-leather boots, and he gave an impression of dignity and distinction. The expression of his face, which varies in a noticeable way, influenced one favourably. The First Chamberlain, Lutfi Bey, who was once Consul-General at Liverpool, and speaks English well, was acting as interpreter. While listening, the Sultan would sit with his heavy-lidded eyes half-closed, and an appearance of abstraction, but when he came to speak his face took on immediately a look of lively energy, and he smiled occasionally in an agreeable and alert way.

Again was one reminded of a professor interrupting a learned lecture to make a scholar's joke. I had made a request to put three special questions before the Sultan, dealing with the chief matters at issue before Turkey and the Allies, and to each of them he answered in Turkish, but in a measured and deep-pitched voice, Lutfi Bey translating his replies. The subject of the first was the way in which Turkey came to take part in the war against us.

The participation of Turkey in the war, his Majesty replied, "came about by what amounted to an accident. But we had taken seriously into consideration our political situation, our geographical position, and our national interests, it would have been clear that this step was utterly unwise. Unfortunately, the lack of foresight of the Government of the country at the time led us on, and we brought us to calamity. If I myself had been upon the Throne, this and occurrence would never have happened."

The old feeling of friendliness that had existed in England towards the Turks did not immediately die out, I said, "when the war began. But the massacres of Armenians profoundly changed the sentiments of Englishmen towards Turkey." "It was with great sorrow that I learnt of the treatment which certain political committees in Turkey instigated against the Armenians," replied the Sultan. "Such misdeeds and the mutual slaughter that occurred between sons of the same fatherland have broken my heart. As soon as I came to the Throne, I ordered an inquiry to be made so that the fomenters of these troubles might be punished with the greatest severity. Various factors prevented my being promptly carried out. But now this matter is being thoroughly gone into and followed up. Justice will soon be done, and we shall never have a repetition of such ugly events."

"AFFECTION FOR ENGLAND."

"And the other matter which has caused great indignation in England is the maltreatment of our prisoners in Turkey," I said.

"Of that I have heard nothing," was the answer. "But I will immediately order inquiry to be made about it. If the complaints are based on shortage of food, it must be remembered that our own soldiers, too, suffered greatly from lack of nourishment and were half-starved owing to the insufficient communications of the country. I inherited from my father, Sultan Abdul Medjid, the Ally of England in the Crimean War," the Sultan went on, "a strong feeling of affection and admiration for the English nation. Now that I am on the Throne, I shall consequently do my best to renew and strengthen the old friendly relations between my country and Great Britain. I venture to hope that your noble nation will reciprocate these feelings towards my people, of whom, remember," added the Sultan, emphatically, "the great majority are entirely innocent of what has been done. The mass of the Turkish nation feels as I say towards England, or even more strongly. I ask you, as a man of honour, to declare to the people of England that the greater part of my nation has had no share in the misdeeds that are attributed to it, and that it is only a limited number of persons who are responsible for them."

"These words came from my heart," the Sultan said. "Not only as a Sovereign, but for forty years before I came to the throne, I was known as an impartial man, free from prejudice and honest in judgment. Make inquiry in the country and you will hear that this is so. I have spoken to you frankly and sincerely in answer to the questions you put before me."—*Daily Telegraph*.

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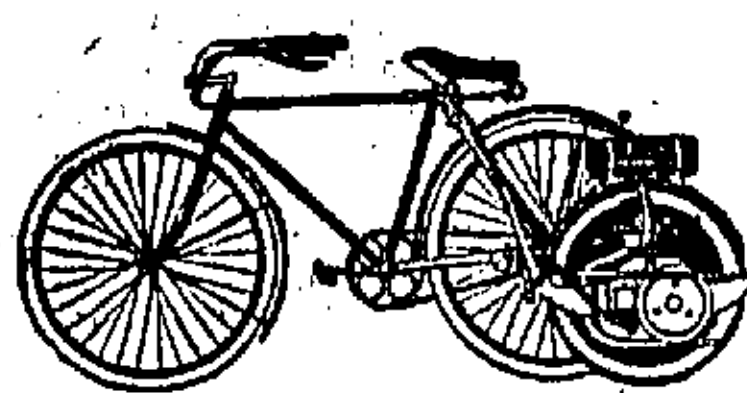
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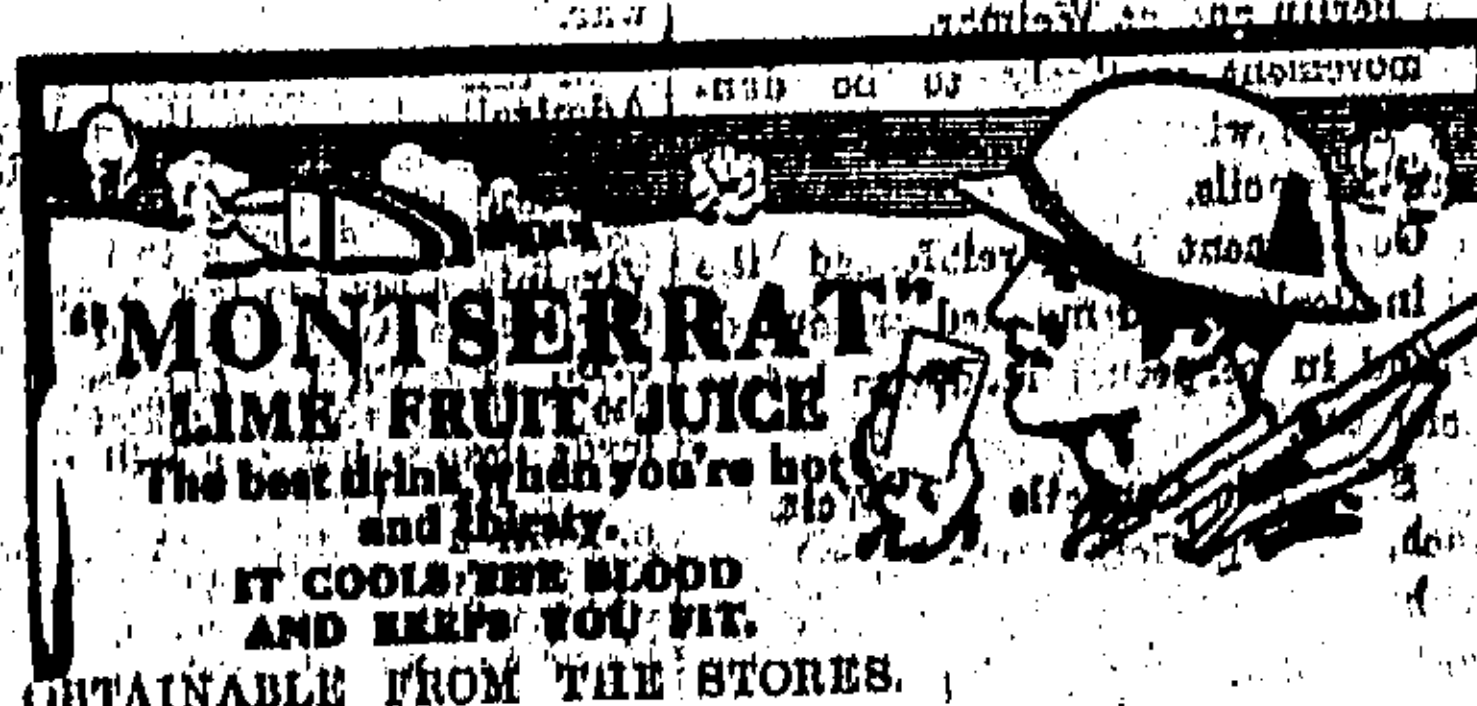
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BOLSHEVISM REVEALED. PROOF OF GERMAN ORIGIN. DAMNING EVIDENCE

A series of documents issued by the United States Committee on Public Information prove the purely German origin of the Bolshevik revolution, and that Lenin and Trotsky and their associates are merely tools in the hands of the German General Staff. The documents are taken from the report made to the Committee on Public Information by Mr. Edgar Sisson, the Committee's special representative in Russia during the winter of 1917-18.

DOCUMENT No. 4 (G.G.S. Nachrichten, Berlin Bureau, Section A, Number 35, January 17th, 1918).

"To the Commissary of Foreign Affairs—The section has received exact information that the leaders of the Socialist party now ruling in Russia through Messrs. Fürstenberg and Radek are in correspondence with Messrs. Scheidemann and Parvus regarding the destruction of the traces of the Imperial Government. We also know that this demand was caused by the demand of leading groups of German Socialists who saw in the cause of communications a danger to the staff of world Socialism. By order of the staff I have the honour to request you submitting this question to special discussion in the presence of the representative of our staff and Herr von Schönemann."

Note.—Of the personalities named in the letter, Scheidemann, the leader of the German Government supporting wing of the Socialist party, is the most notable. Once before he has been named in relation to the "business relations" of the Russian Bolsheviks with the Imperial Government as, namely, writing a letter from Berlin, dated August 25th, 1917, to a "Mr. Olberg," in which he stated that 100,000 Kroners had been placed at the disposal of the bank of Fürstenberg, by this time (January), in Petrograd at the Smolny Institute is trying to help Scheidemann in covering up old trails. Radek is a clever Polish or Austrian Jew who came from Switzerland with Lenin. He and Trotsky between them staged the public play-acting at Brest-Litovsk. Von Schönemann was the accredited German representative to the Bolshevik Foreign Office. Parvus is the handler of German propaganda money, with headquarters at Copenhagen, and is credited with being the directing force behind Joffe.

DOCUMENT No. 7 (G. S. Nachrichten, Bureau, Section B, January 12th, 1918. Confidential).

"To the Commissary of Foreign Affairs.—By the order of the Local Department of the German General Staff the Intelligence Section has informed us of the main candidates for the re-election of the Central Executive Committee. The General Staff orders us to insist on the election of the following people: Trotsky, Zinovief, Kamenev, Joffe, Sverdlov, Lunacharski, Kollontai, Furtzev, Marinskii, Steklov, Goldman, Frunze, Lander, Milk, Prebrazenski, Sollers, Studer, Golberg, Avanesov, Volodarski, Rasokolkov, Stuchka, Peters, and Neuberg. Please inform the President of the Council of the German Staff's wish.—Signed, Heinrich."

The election, Mr. Sisson notes, was a perfunctory re-election of practically the whole of the former Executive Committee of Commissaries.

FINANCING THE REVOLUTION.

The following documents show in detail how the German Government financed the Russian Bolshevik revolution through the German Imperial Bank. They show what interests demanded in return for German support of the Bolsheviks. And they show how the Bolshevik leaders betrayed their own followers and abandoned the preaching of their social revolution wherever the Germans ordered that it should be abandoned.

DOCUMENT No. 8 (Reichsbank No. 4, January 8th, 1918. Very secret).

"To the Commissary of Foreign Affairs.—Information has to-day been received by me from Stockholm that 50,000,000 roubles of gold has been transferred, to be put at the disposal of the representatives of the People's Commissaries. This credit has been supplied to the Russian Government in order to cover the cost of the troops of the Red Guard and agitators in the country. The Imperial Government considers it appropriate to remind the Soviet of People's Commissaries of the necessity of increasing their propaganda in the country as the antagonistic attitude of the south of Russia and Siberia to the existing Government is troubling the German Government. It is of great importance to send experienced men everywhere in order to set up a uniform Government.—Signed, Representative of the Imperial Bank, von Schanz."

Note.—Members of the Red Guard were paid from twelve to sixteen roubles a day, whereas soldiers were paid hardly that number of kopecks. This letter shows where the money came from. The Bolshevik Government also required the factory owners to pay regular wages to their workers while the latter served in the Red Guard.

DOCUMENT No. 10 (Reichsbank No. 4, January 11th, 1918).

"To the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries.—The Russian revolution with the Russian capitalists absolutely does not interest German manufacturing circles in so far as the question does not concern industry as such. You may please, but it would by no means be possible to permit the destruction of Russian enterprises. Such a situation would produce a constant ferment in the country, supported by a famine of materials and in consequence of this of products also. It is necessary to remember that German industry in the near year after the general peace will not be in a position to satisfy the purchasing demand of the Russian market, but will be forced to look for it in China, and in Africa."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RUSSIA'S TRAGIC YEARS. GENERAL GOURKO'S STORY OF THE WAR.

The mind reels at the number of books that will be written about the great war—tragedy knitted by giants and untied by dwarfs. The untiring will be a fearfully complicated business, and of none of the theatres of war will this hold more than Russia, where the cords were so vast and so tangled that any simple straightening out seems an impossibility.

General Basil Gourko's "Memories and Impressions of War and Revolution in Russia, 1914-1917" (John Murray, 18s. net), is the most considerable and authoritative book that has yet appeared on the Russian problem. The ex-Chief of the Russian General Staff writes with masterful knowledge of his subject, and in these records of a man who lived in the very midst of the factors of integration in army and Court and people there are blanks which one would like filled—which a score of encyclopedists might fail to fill.

CAUSE OF FAILURE.

At the time when Austria forced the Russian mobilisation, the troops of the Great War were unprepared for the vast emergency of war. The Russo-Japanese war had depleted the army of some of its best officers, and their places had not been adequately filled. Motor-transport was lamentably lacking, and cavalry, which had been employed to magnificent effect on the battle-fronts was commandeered for carrying purposes.

"The Germans, on the other hand," writes General Gourko, "with their splendid railway system, were able at any time to bring up reinforcements to meet strategic contingencies."

The battle of Tannenberg, in the first month of the first year of the war, in which the two central corps of Samsonoff were surrounded by the Germans and captured, was the beginning of the end. General Gourko ascribes the disaster to tactical errors on the part of the Russian corps commanders on the flanks.

When the revolution came, the armies melted away. That economic reform which brought about the transition of the peasantry from common to single ownership affected ninety per cent. of the army's recruits. They "went back to the land," while the enemy were advancing.

KERENSKY'S PRIDE.

An attempted reorganisation of the army followed. Kerensky became Minister of War. General Gourko, who displays no acerbities in his book, has obviously little opinion of this military man.

"In the active preparations for advance, the new Minister, Kerensky, also took part. His activity was of a quite special character. He made a tour of all the armies, especially of those where the advance was intended, and addressed the troops. In all his visits Kerensky did not meet with enthusiasm. There were cases where the contrary happened. In the 12th Army, near Riga, a soldier in the trenches entered into a dispute with him. Then the democratic Minister of War shouted at him: 'Hold your tongue when the Minister of War is speaking to you! Only just before this he had told the soldier not to call him Minister of War, simply comrade.'"

On Kerensky's shoulders General Gourko places the responsibility of Korniloff's failure to counter the Bolsheviks and erect a strong Provisional Government in Petrograd.

"Without going into the details of this affair, it is enough to say that the previous instructions for occupying Petrograd by the troops faithful to the Provisional Government were made, not only with the knowledge of Kerensky, but according to his instructions. But these instructions were no secret to the Petrograd Soviets. Kerensky, questioned by Korniloff, and not only gave instructions about the sending away of troops from the capital, but even dismissed Korniloff from his post."—Express.

In other documents complaint is made about anti-German propaganda and the spread of Socialist literature among the German troops, and Trotsky is asked somewhat brusquely what he is doing to stop the agitation. Document No. 15 is a case in point.

"To the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries.—The counter espionage at the Stavka advises that at the front is being spread by unknown agitators the following counter-revolutionary literature:—

1.—The text of circulars of various German Government institutions, with professed connection of the German Government with the Bolshevik workers before the passing of the Government into their hands. These leaflets have reached also the German commanders.

2.—The Supreme Commander has received a demand from General Hoffmann to stop this dangerous agitation by all means possible.

3.—A stenographic report of the conversation of General Hoffmann with Comrade Trotsky, whereby it was supposedly proposed to the latter to make peace on conditions of considerable concessions on the part of the Central Empire, but on the obligation of the Russian Government to stop the socialisation of the life of the State. Comrade Trotsky supposedly offered the termination of the war without peace and the demobilisation of our army.

4.—General Hoffmann announced that the Germans would continue the advance. Trotsky supposedly replied: 'Then under the pressure of force we shall be forced to make peace and fulfil all demands.' This document has created indignation among the troops. Against the Council of People's Commissaries are heard cruel accusations. (Signed) Commissary B. KAMANOVICH.

G. R. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person to the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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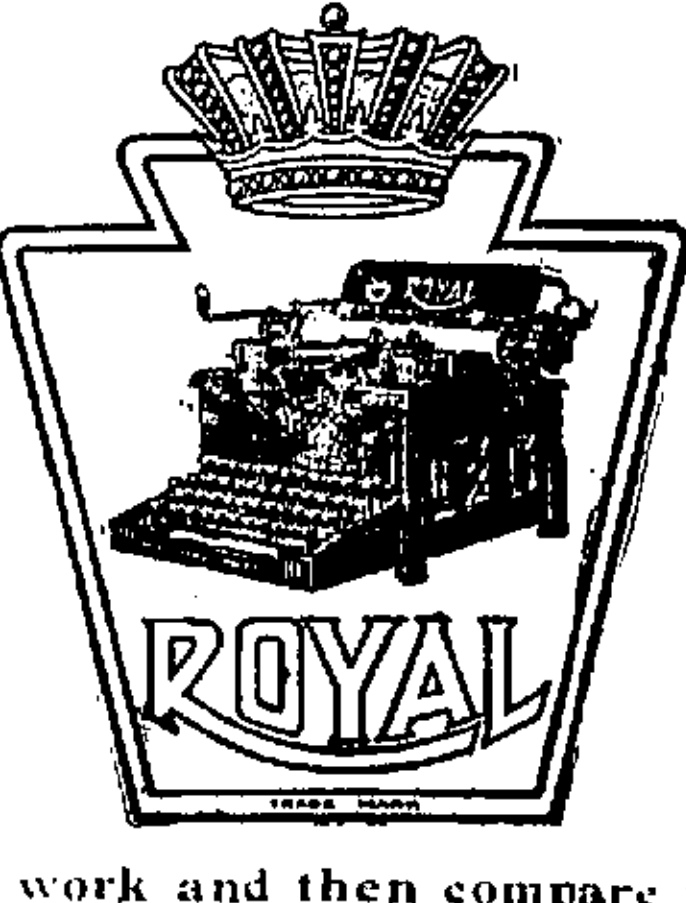
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BULGAR ATROCITIES UNPARALLELED CRIMES.

[FROM G. WARD PRICE.]

Here is a story of cold-blooded butchery, without equal even in this war. It is the tale of a deliberate, systematic effort by the Bulgarians, extending over three months, to evidence the national spirit of Serbia, by killing everyone in the parts of the country they occupied, whom they thought capable of maintaining it. To my mind, the facts which I am about to relate are crimes which will earn for Bulgaria the stigma of civilisation. During these months, the Germans, by contrast with the Bulgarians, appeared to the inhabitants of Serbia as protectors and agents of mercy.

I have gathered, during the last three days, from many different sources information and evidence which establish the Bulgarian guilt beyond all doubting. Directly they had established themselves on Serbian soil in this region, the Bulgarians began to change the Serbians by force into Bulgarians. After forbidding the use of the Serbian language, they changed the ending of his name from the Serbian "ich" to the Bulgarian "off" after installing Bulgarian mayors, bishops, tax-collectors, and military police, they arrested in every town and village all the men who belonged to what may be called the intellectual class. They chose out the Parliamentary Deputies, judges, teachers, lawyers, priests, and employers of labour, formed them into gangs, and marched them away. From that time, until the defeated Bulgarians evacuated Serbia the other day, the friends of these people heard nothing of their fate; but now the ghastly story is known in detail.

The men, numbering at least 3,000 from the towns and villages of the Vranja region alone, were taken in detachments of about fifty at a time to a place which the Bulgarians chose as their slaughter-house, and there, every night, one party after another, from December, 1915, to March, 1916, had their throats cut, or were stabbed to death. The village, whose name the Bulgarians have thus made terrible, is a small place called Surdulitza, twenty miles north-east of Vranja, near the Bulgarian frontier. I went there yesterday and saw the graves and the surviving relatives of the 2,500 victims to Bulgarian savagery who there met their end. The doomed men, against whom the Bulgarians had no other charge whatever, except that they were patriotic Serbians, and likely to keep up the national spirit among their fellow-countrymen, would arrive almost every day at Surdulitza under strong Bulgarian guard. They were locked up in houses which I saw, and then at night, marched down to a gully which I visited, where, tied four or five together with ropes, they were stabbed or bayoneted to death and buried where they lay. The peasants of Surdulitza offered to dig the graves to let me see how the heads were severed from the bodies.

Not all the killing was carried out in this gully. On the other side of the village is a little wood. Every night, the peasants of Surdulitza were forced to den to leave their houses after sunset, heard men's screams coming from those trees. They knew too well what was happening, but did not dare to go near. And the following morning the fierce village dogs would bring into the streets human arms and even heads which they had torn off the bodies of the murdered men. Two thousand five hundred is the local estimate of the number of the Serbians who, at Surdulitza, forfeited their lives to their nationality during the first three months of 1916. Not more than forty people were actually killed at Vranja itself, but once a fortnight all the surviving men were ordered out of the town while the Bulgarians ransacked and robbed their houses, under pretext of searching for arms, and sometimes also outraged their women. At Ushetse, a hamlet to the north of Vranja, 120 men, women, and children, the entire population, were killed in one day. At Vladich, all the women were collected and some of them violated. The rest were tied up and left to die. Two days later the Bulgarians came back and completed the work of outrage. Last year, at Velashnitsa and Krivafaja, innocent peasants were stripped naked, tied down to braziers, and roasted over slow fires to make them confess that they possessed hidden arms. Lebus and Leskovats were probably the worst martyred towns of all. At the former place, twenty people were beaten to death.

And now what is to be done to punish this cynically-planned and brutally-executed policy of murder? The names of the Bulgarian officers directly responsible for the butchery are known. As the only British witness, who has yet had the opportunity to investigate these crimes, I would sincerely suggest that we owe it to our Serbian allies, who have suffered so terribly in the common cause, that we should immediately demand the appearance before an Inter-Allied Court-martial of the Bulgarian officers thus accused by common report.

At Uskub, the Bulgarians are accused of having committed, during their occupation, a systematic series of outrages, which call for retribution by the Allies as manifestly as their deliberate massacres in cold blood at Surdulitza. My information about the crimes of these men and their subordinates comes from the Serbian Prefect of the Uskub Department, and from some of the inhabitants of the place, whom he brought together for me to question. According to their stories, outraging young girls was made a matter of routine by the Bulgarian authorities at Uskub. Orders were issued for the girls to report themselves at the Bulgarian Headquarters. There they were lined up, and a general would walk down the ranks picking out the ones he pleased. This story seems so extraordinary that I expressed doubt about it, but the Prefect maintains that the fact is established by the fullest corroboration. The girls chosen for the amusement of the Bulgarian officers were given the choice between submitting and being exiled to Bulgaria.

Lesser outrages were frequent at Uskub, even though this is the chief city of the Macedonia which the Bulgarians claim to be theirs by right of race. A young girl was charged by the Bulgarians with having been visited secretly by her brother, a soldier in the Serbian Army. She was ordered to be tied up in a sack and flogged (Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMANY MUST PAY.

100,000,000 PEOPLE UNDER TRIBUTE!

YEARLY TAX OF £3.

[BY SIR JOSEPH LAWRENCE, Bt.]
The question is asked at every election meeting, "Do you intend to make Germany pay for the war?" and the answer invariably is: "Yes, every farthing that she is capable of paying."

It is stated that the Government has a committee of experts already at work investigating all the economic facts as to Germany's resources. In the meantime her monetary reserves at the Imperial State Bank are being depleted—a run on the bank having in the last seven weeks drawn out currency to the amount of 15,000 millions of marks, or more than ten times the amount in the corresponding period of the previous year. Doubtless, the seventy-five millions sterling of gold paid to Germany by the Bolshevik Government of Russia will shortly disappear and be passed into the people's hoardings.

Germany has immense deposits of coal in Westphalia, estimated to be worth alone £20,000,000,000, and great deposits of fertiliser-minerals, out of both of which Germany could alone well afford to pay the total war costs of all the Allies. Some of the latter deposits are in Alsace, and will naturally inure to the benefit of France, though it is alleged that there are still greater deposits of this fertilising material in territories nearer the Baltic Sea which are practically untouched. The coal deposits of Westphalia are claimed to equal four to four and a half times in extent the whole of the coalfields of Great Britain.

These statements are said to be based on the researches and reports of a geological conference, held at Stockholm, some little time before the outbreak of war. Apart from mineral deposits, Germany has nearly 35,000,000 acres of forest lands, which yield about 50,000,000 cubic yards of timber and firewood annually. Half are State or communal lands. In 1914, the German States owned, in March, 1914, 1,355,528 miles out of 30,439 miles, yielding in 1912 goods and passenger earnings of over 3,125 millions of marks, or £155,000,000.

Germany has also deposits of iron, zinc, lead, copper, etc., but I am unable to say how much is owned by the State and how much by private individuals, and the same applies to coal deposits. Altogether, they would serve as good security, if seized and worked under the control of the Allies, for whatever indemnities Germany may be called on to pay to the Allies.

The matter does not end there. It has been suggested that every one in Germany, and Austria, too, might be called on, as an alternative, to pay an annual sum, as indemnity or reparation to the Allies, based on an assessment tax of so much per head of the population, for fifty or a hundred years, until the whole debt is redeemed.

The population of Germany, in 1914, was estimated at (roundly) sixty-eight millions and that of Austria-Hungary, in 1910, at fifty-nine millions—altogether, 117 millions. I leave Turkey and Bulgaria as they are bankrupt already. Taking the combined populations of Germany, Austria, etc., at only a hundred millions as "potential taxpayers," and taxing them an average of three pounds a head per annum, the yield would be 300 million pounds.

Three pounds a year (for interest and sinking fund) would represent a formidable sum in capital value at the end of a hundred years at 4 per cent. Reckoned as simple interest, it would represent a sum equal to £20,000,000,000, but, with a sinking fund, the Allies could borrow at least £20,000,000,000, against it.

Three pounds a year is not a heavy sum to be paid as an average of the whole of the two nations. Some German millionaires might have to pay £5,000, £10,000, or £20,000 each a year, which would enormously reduce the amount payable by the very poorest. That would not be our affair, but the affair of those who regulate the internal revenue finances of Germany, as we do our own income-tax. As against a war tax of £200,000,000 per annum, both Germany and Austria might save nearly two-thirds, by disbanding the bulk of their armies and navies.

I merely throw out these rough suggestions for consideration, and to evoke discussion. Anything is better than the present half-hearted way of saying that we mean to make Germany pay what she can bear to pay. She can pay if made to pay. My fear is that cosmopolitan bankers, of whom there are some in London, Paris, and New York, may be influenced by Berlin, Vienna, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, and other European money-centres to say: "Don't be hard on Germany." We must steel ourselves against these blandishments.

Germany had no mercy on France in 1871. We must be firm with Germany now. As President Wilson said: "She is without honour," and I would add, "without compassion." She must be taught a lesson which will ring down throughout the centuries—that "war does not pay."

with a stout club. A seventy-year-old woman was arrested by night, taken to the Bulgarian Headquarters, and beaten till she died.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' TESTIMONY.
Each returning party of British officers, who have been prisoners of war in Bulgaria, brings fresh details of the brutality of the Bulgarians. "There is a prison camp of Serbian civilians which was near our lines at Philippopolis," an English R.A.F. pilot told me, "and we daily saw the cruelties they suffered. Here is a typical instance. One morning I heard a woman screaming and looking round I saw a Serbian girl held face downwards by two sentries on the ground, while two others with sticks, an inch thick, were giving her twenty-five strokes on the bare back. I had learned to speak Bulgarian, and I said to another sentry, 'Why are you beating this woman?' The explanation which I gradually got out of him was this. One of the Bulgarian guards had wanted to make love to the girl. She ran away from him and took refuge in a shed where the Serbian shop-prisoners were kept. The guard came after her, and dragged her out again, and they were now beating her on a charge of being found in the men's quarters contrary to the rules of the camp.—Daily Telegraph.

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UPSET
WHEN



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WAR BOND
TICKET
PURCHASED
NOW



MAY PUT
YOU ON
YOUR FEET?

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TJIMANOEK	JAVA	10th Feb.	24th Feb.	SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	JAVA	22nd Feb.		

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO	SAIL
SAIGON	KIUKIANG	On 7th Feb. Noon.	
SHANGHAI	YINGHONG	On 9th Feb. 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 11th Feb. Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 12th Feb. Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 15th Feb. 3 p.m.	

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FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	12th March.	17th April.	26th April.
NELLORE	9th April.	15th May.	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	10th February.	28th February.
HEJAZ	17th February.	8th March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Shanghai, MOJI & KOBE.
NOVARA	9th February.	

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,323 tons	Thurs. 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,760 tons	Sat. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YAMAGATA MARU 8,000 tons	Fri. 14th Feb.
	TAISHO MARU ... 7,000 tons	Sat. 16th Feb.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,980 tons	Mon. 17th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SADO MARU ... 12,560 tons	Fri. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, TAMBOURGA, THURBAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 tons	Wed. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TANGO MARU ... 12,760 tons	Wed. 26th Mar. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	HWAHWA ... 8,000 tons	Middle of Feb.
YUBANI MARU ... 8,000 tons		Beginning of March.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	AKITA MARU ... 8,000 tons	Beginning of March.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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KOREA MARU	20,000	24th Feb. From YHAMA.
PHINYO MARU	22,000	6th Mar.
PERSIA MARU	20,000	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU	20,000	22nd April, From YHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	26th April, From YHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YHAMA.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	15,500	Mar. 21st.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	12,500	July 12th.

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"KAKO MARU" Sunday, 8th February, at 10 A.M.

"JOSEPH MARU" Monday, 10th February, at 9 A.M.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 16th February, at 10 A.M.

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88

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